

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



From the *London Evening Post* of April 29, 1775.
To the THREE GENERALS, with SCOTCH ORDERS,
on their Voyage to North-America.

SIGILLUM VERITATIS SIMPLICITAS EST. A D. D.
Critical and faithful Extracts from Colonel CAVALIER'S
MEMOIRS of the WARS of the Cevennes, or Lower
Languedoc, in his own Hand-writing, and in the French
Language.

THE Lower Languedoc, or Cevennes, is bounded to
the East by the river Rhosne, and to the South by
the Gulf of Lyons. Its extent is 30 French leagues
from North to South, and 20 from East to West. The
country throughout is very woody and mountainous.
Cavallier was a baker's son, born at a village called Ri-
beaute, in the very center of the seat of war, which be-
gan in 1702, and ended in 1704.

The persecutions of that great tyrant, Lewis the XIVth,
continuing against the Protestants with unremitting fury,
from the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, this
country underwent the most shocking scenes of misery;
neither sex nor age were spared; for unless they con-
formed, they were fined, imprisoned, put into dungeons,
sent to the galleys, tortured, hanged or racked, till at
last being drove to the utmost despair, they resolved to
take up arms in their defence, choosing to run all hazards,
even unto death, rather than be compelled by violence to
give up their liberty of conscience, and every thing be-
sides that was dear to them. By such resolute conduct,
they soon obtained at Court the name of *Rebels*, as the
Americans have at this crisis from the *Scotch* to a man;
from all placemen, pensioners and sycophants, and it is
feared, even from the King himself. At first about
twenty young men, well armed, associated together,
with a view of rescuing their parents and relations out of
goals and dungeons, in which they succeeded, as well as
their force permitted. In consequence of this beginning,
other young men joined them, and being in a short space
increased to one or two hundred, they thought it expe-
dient to divide into parties, and chose a head, which fell
to Cavallier's lot, then only 24 years old; to whose com-
mands they engaged to pay the strictest obedience, and
religiously kept to it to the very last.

First observation of the Memorialist.

"From this fatal period every thing went to wreck;
the glory of the great Lewis began to be eclipsed, and
his laurels to wither; from his persecutions he saw all
the scourges of God upon his kingdom, war, plague,
and famine; his strong places taken, his armies de-
stroyed in battle, &c."

Count Broglie then commanded in this country, and
having garrisons in several towns, as Montpellier, Beau-
caire, Avignon, &c. he sent detachments, aided by the
militia, to annihilate, as he termed it, the *Rebels*; but
being generally worsted, he was forced to represent to
the Court the impossibility of overcoming those insatiable
deperadoes. The alarm was thereupon soon taken, and
they immediately dispatched several regiments to his aid;
but those not proving sufficient, Marshal Montrevel, at
the end of 1702, arrived at Nimes, having first and last
TEN THOUSAND regulars to support him, which were
supposed amply sufficient to extirpate the contemptuous
banditti. The Marshal was so sure of performing this
business effectually with the officers under him, that he
seldom took the field, judging it below his dignity, and
therefore spent most of his time in following the ladies.

Second observation of the Memorialist.

"After our defeat at Perpignan, our forces were so
broken and scattered, that it was very probable we
could never have rallied again; and really it would not
have been at all surprising, considering we were entire-
ly undisciplined. 'Tis true, I was absolute in my com-
mand, but had no more experience than my soldiers;
wherefore we owed our success to Divine Providence,
which sustained us in our greatest calamities, working
continual miracles in our favour; and among the rest
it is very remarkable, that sometimes we perceived our
enemy so much disheartened, they could not resist
us, though FOUR to ONE in number. This I can
say, it was not by our valour we overcame them,
although their troops were well disciplined, and we
but militia without order; but there was this dif-
ference between us, we fought for the Truth and our
Liberties, they for a Tyrant, who had violated both
human and divine laws against his subjects, who were
obliged to take up arms in their defence, after a per-
secution of thirty years, contrary to his sacred oath, so
often reiterated and recorded in Parliament."

Notwithstanding the hectoring Marshal, after the de-
feat, had assured the Court they would never hear more
of the *Rebels*, for he had reduced them so effectually,
that there remained but a few, who had made their es-
cape, and never durst appear again; yet he was compelled
soon after to write for more troops, for otherwise it would
be impossible for him to completely execute his commission.

At the end of 1703, the King's troops were TWENTY-
FIVE THOUSAND strong, and all wintered in the midst of
us; but early in the spring, they were reduced to TWELVE
THOUSAND, by detachments to Spain and Italy. The
King, however, being informed of succours from the Al-
lies being intended for us *Rebels*, FOUR THOUSAND were
ordered back from Savoy: About which time Marshal
Villars arrived in the Province to take the command.
His first step was to procure a conference with me through
the Marquis La Lande, who being a man of good char-
acter, I readily accepted his invitation, wherein he told
me, THE KING, BY AN EFFECT OF HIS CLEMENCY,
WISHED TO PUT AN END TO A WAR BETWEEN HIS OWN
SUBJECTS, WHICH COULD PRODUCE NOTHING BUT THE
RUIN OF HIS KINGDOM; AND THAT IT WAS HIS OWN
ENEMIES HAD STIRRED IT UP, AND FOMENTED IT; after
which we parted. But this was the prelude to another
with Villars himself, from whom I soon received an invi-

tation, which I accepted, under a strong guard on both
sides. Our discourse was much the same as with La Lan-
de, with a deal of the King's clemency. He heard my
demands very attentively, but said, there were some ar-
ticles, although he was vested with full powers to treat
with me, which he could not consent to, till he had an
answer from the King, upon which we parted. After
eight days he sent to me again, when I found some ma-
terial points altered; but as I had gone so far, it was im-
possible for me to recede, without losing many powerful
friends who had assisted us, and above all having no tid-
ings of those succours with which we had been so long
and so often flattered, I therefore resolved to conclude
the treaty on the best terms I could, which Villars (in the
King's name) and myself, signed at Nimes on the 17th of
May 1704.

Shortly after, I was again sent for to go to the Marshal
at Nimes, where I was informed our destination was
changed, and that I was to go with my men to Brissac;
and presently after we began our march to Lyons, and
thence to Dijon, where I wrote to Monsieur Chamillard,
the Prime Minister, that if I could be admitted to the
King's presence, I had something to propose towards
putting an end to the troubles in the Cevennes.

Herein I had two views; the first was to know whe-
ther the King knew all that had passed between Villars
and me, which I much doubted; and the second, to
endeavour that the terms of the treaty might be strictly
adhered to, as the Marshal had evaded many of the
"most material articles."

Great pains were used at Dijon, for me to discover
what I had to say to the King, but to no purpose; where-
upon I was soon sent for to Versailles, where Chamillard
told me, as he was first Minister, that opening myself to
him would be the same as to the King; but I kept firm
to my resolution, which immediately procured my intro-
duction by Monsieur Chamillard to the King in his closet,
who heard my story very patiently, and without inter-
ruption, until I implored his Majesty to confirm the pro-
mises made us by the Marshal de Villars. Here he inter-
rupted me, and with an angry, low voice, he said, "I
order you not to speak one word of that treaty, on pain of
incurring my indignation."

BY the foregoing short extracts, we find a people op-
pressed, most inhumanly butchered, and drove to take
up arms to defend their lives and liberties against an ex-
ecrable Tyrant; that the country where this war was
carried on near four years, is not of greater extent than
the county of Sussex; that the malcontents never exceed-
ed TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED undisciplined young
men; that Lewis the Fourteenth employed TWENTY
FIVE THOUSAND regular forces, exclusive of the militia
of the country, upon this shocking business, with two
Marshals of France at their head, without being able to
overcome them, such being the providential difference
between fighting in a *just* or an *unjust* cause. That the
great Marshal Villars, to put an end to the war, found
himself compelled to invite Cavallier to a treaty, which
they both signed, and which the Marshal soon broke in
several of the most material points; and that Cavallier,
through his firmness, obtained admittance to the King,
who heard him patiently, till he mentioned Villars's pro-
mises, when the mighty Monarch's pride was so wound-
ed, that he charged him never to mention that treaty
upon pain of his highest indignation.

When all these facts, true beyond contradiction, are
well weighed, will Administration be so weak, or the of-
ficers they employ be so presumptuous to imagine, with
TWELVE or FIFTEEN THOUSAND men, most of them
averse to the cause they are sent to fight for, that they
shall conquer TWO or THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND brave
men, trained to arms, all united in defence of their li-
berties, in an abundant country, of unbounded extent,
and where our army in a few months must moulder to
nothing, if they attempt to attack them?—This History
shows how cautious men should be, when they treat
with the servants of a Tyrant on such important con-
cerns, as the Liberties of Mankind.

PAUL FOOKS, Notary and Tabellion Public,
for the French and Spanish Languages, Professor in the College
of this City, and sworn Interpreter for the same,

GIVES NOTICE, That he has removed his Office
from Second-street into Arch-street, at the House in which
Mrs. PEEL lately lived, opposite the Gate of Christ-Church
Burying-ground: Where he continues to draw and translate
French and Spanish Writings, as Powers of Attorney, Contracts,
Accounts, &c. and to state them properly, agreeable to the
Forms and Usages of the respective Countries to which they
are intended.

He also continues to teach the French and Spanish Languages,
in the greatest Purity and Elegance, at his House, Morning and
Evening, and at the College at Eleven o'Clock as usual.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at the tavern of Joseph
Braden, on Durham road, in Bedminster, in Bucks county,
a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, steel chain, No.
9101, the maker's name Rogers, London; a grey surtout, with
broad needle wrought buttons, about half worn; a new fine hat;
a pair of shoes, half worn, with round yellow metal buckles:
The thief is supposed to be a person who calls himself Thomas
Boyd, says he came from the Forks of Delaware, a thick well
set fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black hair,
about 25 or 26 years of age; had on a striped cotton jacket, a
white coarse shirt and trousers, with a striped red and white silk
handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the said thief, and secures
him, so that the owner may get the goods again, and the thief
be brought to justice, shall receive Six Pounds reward, and for
the goods alone Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by
the subscriber.
July 17, 1775. DAVID SIMPSON.

The thief is supposed to be gone towards Reading or
Lancaster.

Norington, July 18, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, an
English servant man, named Stephen Archer; he came
from London with Captain Cook in 1773, is of a brown com-
plexion, and has a mark on his right cheek, is 5 feet 5 inches
high; had on, when he went away, a jacket of this country
whitish cloth, with metal buttons, pretty much torn, an old felt
hat, grey woollen trousers, patched on the knees, strong soled
shoes, with odd buckles, one plated and the other a brass one,
a homespun shirt, with patches; he is fond of reading News-
papers. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in
the work-house, or any goal, so that his master may have him
again, shall have the above reward, paid by JOHN RITTIN-
GER, living in Norington, Philadelphia county.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Middleton town-
ship, Cumberland county, on the 26th of June last,
Patrick Crosby, a native Irishman, about 19 or 20 years of age,
5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, sometimes tied
with a false club, smooth faced, heavy eye-brows, squints a little
with his right eye, has a scar over his left eye, high on his fore-
head, a thick set fellow, sloops when walking, has thick ankles,
had on, or took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with marked
washed metal buttons, lined with blue shaloon, a striped silk and
cotton jacket, a drab coloured broadcloth jacket, with mohair
buttons, buckskin breeches, new racoon hat, two pair of white
thread and one pair of grey stockings, good shoes, with broad
carved plated buckles, two linen and two hemp shirts, two pair
of hemp trousers, one pair lengthened in the legs; he took also
with him a large double wrought pocket-book, lined with red
ducat, and a Jersey Three Pound bill, printed red, a Fifty Shil-
ling bill and several others: He is supposed to have gone away
with his half brother William Ogan, a native Irishman, about
30 years of age, by trade a nailor, served his time with George
Moore, bricklayer, in Lancaster, and, as he served his time out,
he will have his indentures with him. Whoever takes up said
Patrick Crosby, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or
brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable
charges, paid by ROBERT CALLENDER.
M. E. Whoever apprehends said runaway is desired to search
him, and take what money he has, as he took a great quantity
with him, which he stole. July 5, 1775.

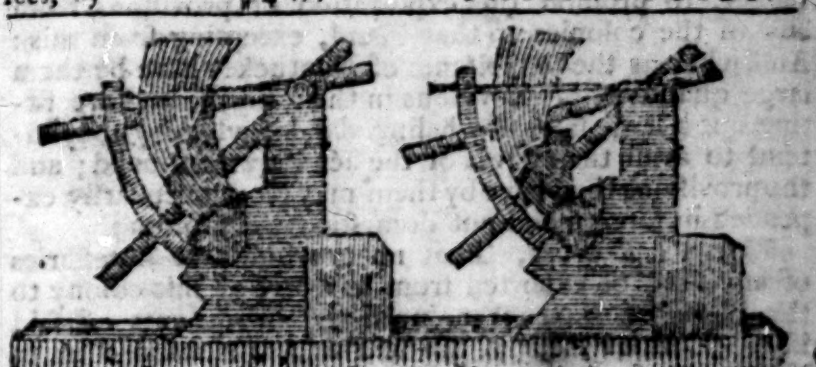
EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Marlborough
township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of July, 1775,
two indentured servants; ROBERT COLEROCK, an Englishman,
about 23 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs
up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with
him a new light coloured homespun cloth upper-jacket with
small metal buttons, and lined with ozenbrigs, a light-coloured,
superfine under-jacket, about half-worn, and is a little shorter
than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton
striped trousers, grey worsted ribbed stockings, good shoes, new
felt hat, and a Russia sheering shirt, is a miller by trade, and a
smart active fellow, came from England last fall. THOMAS
SIMPSON (likewise from England) a shoemaker by trade, is a
lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long vi-
sage, bushy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much
turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a
light-coloured sagathy coat, with a piece put in on the left shoul-
der, a homespun short jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair
of leather ditto, dark cotton striped trousers, a half worn felt
hat, a pair of plain worsted stockings, and pair of cotton ditto,
and shoes, patched on the sides. Whoever takes up said servants,
and secures them in any goal, so that their master may have them
again, shall receive for ROBERT COLEROCK, FIVE POUNDS,
and for THOMAS SIMPSON, THREE POUNDS, and reasonable
charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, yesterday morning, from the subscriber, living
in Douglas township, in the county of Philadelphia, above
Falconer's Swamp, a Dutch servant lad, named Henry, 18
years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair, thin face,
a little squint eyed on the left side, high hips; had on, black
woollen felt hat, a pair of striped trousers, good shoes, a thin
light grey cotton coat, with a little collar. Whoever apprehends
the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals,
shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
July 17, 1775. GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

Now in the goal of said county, the following persons,
viz. John Coffy, a runaway servant, from John Brown,
in Lancaster county; also Mary Simmons, belonging to Emory
Sudler, of Newtown, Chester; likewise a Negroe man, called
Cesar, who belongs to Thomas Russell, in Cecil county,
Maryland. Their masters are desired to come, in four weeks
from this date, and take them away, or they will be sold for their
fees, by J. W. THOMAS PUSEY.



TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber's MILL and WORKS, in the Town
of Darby, are in excellent Order for carrying on an ex-
tensive Trade in the FULLING and DYING Business:
Where Cloths Camblets, Stuff, &c. are dyed blue, green, buff,
brown, and all common Cloth-colours, and neatly dressed;
Broadcloths dyed, tented and pressed; Linen and Cotton
dyed blue.

N. B. Cloths, &c. are received for me by Captain John
Hyatt, at the Old Ferry-House; Aaron Musgrave, near
Dunelm, and Joseph Rigby, Merchants, near the Drawbridge.
Joseph Pandergrift, at the Cross-keys; Valentine Weaver, by
Mary Whitey, in the Borough of Chester; where Attendants
will be given once a Week, by AARON OAKFORD
Fuller and Dyer.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 14.

Monday last arrived at York town, from the northward, his Majesty's ship Mercury, of 24 guns, John Macartney, Esq; commander, to relieve the Fowey man of war, Capt. Montague; and yesterday she departed for Boston, with our good friend Capt. Fox, who is appointed by General Gage to the command of the artillery. [Have a care, Captain, of your Minden laurels; 'tis ten to one but they get cropp'd by some of the plaguy Tankies!]

At the same time fell down the river, the Otter sloop of war, Capt. Squires.

We have not been able to learn where Lord DUNMORE intends fixing his residence; some say at Portsmouth, but we only mention it as a report.

All his Lordship's domesticks have now left the palace, and are gone, bag and baggage, to his farm at Porto Bello, about six miles from town.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Maxwell, is arrived in James river, from London. The Captain says the city of London is filled with lamentable complaints of the suffering poor; that great warlike preparations were making, and vast numbers of seamen entering into the King's service; and that 40 sail of transports were in the channel when he came out, which was about the 16th of May, all bound to Ireland to take in troops for America.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON, dated the 20th of June, at Philadelphia, to the independent companies of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Spotsylvania and Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,

"I am now about to bid adieu to the companies under your respective commands, at least for a while. I have launched into a wide and extensive field, too boundless for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called, by the unanimous voice of the colonies, to the command of the Continental Army; an honour I did not aspire to, an honour I was solicitous to avoid; upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the service. The partiality of the Congress, however, assisted by a political motive, rendered my reasons unavailing; and I shall, to-morrow, set out for the camp near Boston. I have only to beg of you, therefore, before I go (especially as you did me the honour to put your companies under my direction, and know not how soon you may be called upon in Virginia for an exertion of military skill) by no means to relax in the discipline of your respective companies."

Go, gallant WASHINGTON—
And when (all milder means withstood)
Ambition, tam'd by loss of blood,
Regains her reason; then, on angels' wings,
Shall peace descend, and shouting greet,
With peals of joy, these happy climes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20.

The ship Totness, Captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the Committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the Continental Association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.

Since our last arrived here from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Esq; appointed, by the Continental Congress, a Brigadier-General of the American Army.

Governor Wentworth, a native of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his Countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British King and Ministry, that he has thought it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

WATERTOWN, July 10.

In Provincial Congress, July 7.

WHEREAS complaint has been made to this Congress, of the inhabitants of some of the sea port towns frequently supplying our enemies with butter and cheese, fresh provisions, &c.—Also suspected that intelligence has been given them—

Therefore RESOLVED. That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the committees of safety, correspondence, and inspection, and where there are no such committees, to the select men of the sea-port towns and districts in this colony, that they forthwith exert themselves, to prevent any person or persons from supplying our enemies with any kind of provisions whatsoever, or intelligence.—And it is further recommended to the committees or select men as aforesaid; of each town, not to suffer any vessel or boat of any kind to go from the shore on board any vessel or vessels, of any size whatsoever, in the service of our enemies, without first obtaining a permit in writing, of the committees or select men aforesaid, for that purpose; and that no boats be suffered to men of war, tenders, or any other vessels, employed to distress the sea coasts and trade of this country, without permit obtained as aforesaid.

By Order of the Congress,
Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.
A true Copy, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

In Provincial Congress, July 7.

WHEREAS by the act of Parliament, called the Restraining Act, the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket are exempted from the restrictions in said act mentioned: And whereas the Continental Congress, on the 17th of May last, took the matter under consideration, and thought it expedient, to prevent the Newfoundland fishery from being supplied with provisions through Nantucket, to prohibit the exportation of provisions from any of the colonies to that island, excepting from this: And whereas the inhabitants of Nantucket have by them large quantities of provisions in their stores, and are fitting out a large fleet of whaling vessels, whereby they intend to avail themselves of the act aforesaid; and the provisions they have by them may be unnecessarily expended in foreign and not domestic consumption:

Therefore Resolved, That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported from any part of this colony to the island of Nantucket, until the inhabitants of said island shall have given full and sufficient satisfaction to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives, that the provisions they have now by them has not been, and shall not be expended in foreign, but for domestic consumption. And the several Committees of correspondence, inspection and safety, in their respective towns, are required to see that this resolve be not contravened.

By Order of Congress,
Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.
A true copy, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

We have undoubted Intelligence that General Gage's troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the Tune of Yankee Doodle.

One day last week a transport with two companies on board, brought to a fishing boat in the bay, and took a man out, of whom they enquired very particularly, concerning the situation of things here, after being informed, told him they came from Ireland, with a large number of transports, having on board eight regiments; and that four regiments more were soon to follow, that they had met at sea a vessel sent expressly by Gen. Gage, with an account of the action at Charlestown; from which they had learned, that they had lost in that action 300 men, and had killed 1500 of the rebels—that the rebels had burned Charlestown, and poisoned the wells they fired—and that they expected on their arrival, immediately to make an ingress into the country, and to harrahs the sea coasts in order to effect an universal distress.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.

Tuesday night a party of the Americans went in boats to Long Island, in Boston Bay, and brought off 18 horned cattle, 40 sheep, 3 hogs, a horse, and some valuable goods, the property of our enemies; they likewise brought 17 men, and a negro, that had been making hay for the regular army.—On Wednesday night the party returned to the island, where they burnt a quantity of hay, and some buildings.

We learn that a body of Americans having opened an intrenchment on Boston neck, near the late George Tavern, the enemy, on Thursday morning, began a heavy cannonade from their works, which continued all day, and the greater part of the succeeding night, in order to dislodge our people, but without effect.—One man, who had imprudently advanced to shoot the enemy's outer centry, was killed by a cannon ball.

NEWPORT, July 17.

Extract of a Letter from Roxbury, dated the 13th Instant.

"Our troops are in good spirits and health. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came out of Boston yesterday, we are informed, that the troops in Boston are in the greatest distress imaginable, for want of fresh provisions; that a flux rages among them, which sweeps off commonly 25 men a day; that old Ruggles had attempted to raise a company in Boston, but at most could not enlist more than 30 men; that several of our friends had been committed to close confinement."

Last Saturday the King-fisher sloop of war arrived here, from a cruise up the Sound, having driven one or two vessels ashore, and sent one brig to Boston.

The number of inhabitants remaining in the town of Boston is said to be 6,500: Number of the army and navy, including men, women and children, 13,600. There are about 300 Tories who do military duty in Boston.

'Tis said that 4 of Gage's Mandamus Counsellors are dead, viz. Brown, Hutchinson, Oliver, and Winflow.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

IN CONGRESS, July 18, 1775.

RESOLVED, THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English Colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age, in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every Colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several Colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed Country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective Colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea-coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any Colony a Militia is already formed un-

der Regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 9, 1775.

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the neck, within three hundred yards of the enemy's principal works. They detached six men, about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a marsh up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it, the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh, on each side the neck, about two hundred yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh within three hundred yards, and upon a signal from the advanced party of six men, two rounds of cannon shot were fired through the guard-house; immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of forty-five or fifty men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the musketry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines. The six men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground. After this they burnt another house nearer the enemy, without losing a man. They took two muskets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars. The houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury. Yesterday afternoon some barges were found on the river of Cambridge, near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (fifty in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the 19th of June. From several persons, who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service. It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as sergeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill.

"This may account for so many officers being killed as ninety-two. Some accounts mention a general destruction of sergeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills. Our centres are not more than an hundred yards off each other. Both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury that is not much injured by the shot and bombs. Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as an hundred at least were fired into Roxbury last week."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"The General's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone.—I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy.—The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's-hills, both on the Peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below College, where we have a redoubt; which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect-hill is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill a redoubt. On Winter-hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistic; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistic river, so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mistic river; our main fortresses on Prospect-hill; the enemy's main fortresses on Bunker's hill; within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect-hill, called Cobble-hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble, which shall have it, our people or their's, nor do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shall not care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn have entrenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's-hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to General Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the Parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the Congress for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

His Excellency General WASHINGTON has appointed JOSEPH REED, Esq; of this city, his Secretary; and the Honourable Major General WARD has appointed SAMUEL OSGOOD, Esq; his Aid-de-Camp.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Esq; of this city, is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Muster Master General of the Continental Army.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Esq; is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, that the colony of Georgia have appointed Delegates to the Continental Congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive.—The same accounts inform, that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gunpowder, imported in the ship —, Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

Agreeable to the directions of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Thursday last was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, by the several denominations of Christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

The Nautilus man of war is arrived in our river from New-York, and it is said another is expected.

The Meeting of the Committees of the City and Liberties and County of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the Battalions in the said City, Liberties and County, is adjourned to Monday, the 31st inst. at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the College-Hall.

July 26, 1775. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Sec.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the military Association for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held at the Carpenter's-Hall, July 21, 1775.

RESOLVED, N. C. D. That it be recommended to the Officers of every Independent Company, not to admit any person into their Companies who hath previously associated with, or been employed in the service of either of the battalions, without a discharge, in writing, from his Captain or Commanding Officer. The above Resolve to be published in the New-papers of this city.

By Order, ROBERT STRETTLE JONES, Sec.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the County of Bucks, the County was divided into three Battalions, and the following Gentlemen were chosen Field Officers, viz.

For the First DIVISION.

Joseph Kirkbride, Esq. Colonel. Mr. Alexander Anderson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Joseph Penrose, 1st Major. Mr. Joseph Millvaine, 2d Major. Francis Murry, Esq. Standard Bearer.

For the Second DIVISION.

Dr. John Beatty, Colonel. Mr. Robert Shewell, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. James M'Masters, 1st Major. Mr. William Roberts, 2d Major. Mr. John Lacey, Standard Bearer.

For the Third DIVISION.

George Taylor, Esq. Colonel. Mr. Robert Robinson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. John Tenbrook, 1st Major. Mr. John Heany, 2d Major. Mr. John Keller, Standard Bearer.

The Officers of the respective companies of the middle battalion of the county of Bucks, are earnestly requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Bogart, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, to give their voice in matters of importance.—Their non-attendance will be looked upon as consenting to the business of the day.

In Committee, Bucks County, July 21, 1775.

COMPLAINTS being made by several officers of the associated companies, that sundry persons from various causes had attempted to raise second companies in their townships, whereby those already associated were weakened, and in some instances had been greatly insulted.

The Committee having considered the same are of opinion, that as harmony and unanimity are essentially necessary in prosecuting the present unhappy contest, and as field officers are now appointed for the respective battalions of the county, no second companies ought to be raised in any township, without leave being first obtained from them for that purpose.

Whereas several persons who were chosen members of this Committee in December last, have hitherto neglected to attend the same, and others who have attended, have, from scruples of conscience, made application to be discharged, the Committee therefore request all those who do not purpose attending for the future to advertise their respective townships with their determination, at the same time appointing some convenient time and place for the inhabitants to meet, and choose other suitable persons in their room, who are desired to meet the Committee, on Monday, the 21st of August, at the house of John Bogart, in Buckingham township.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Be pleased to insert the following question in your next paper, as a proper solution may be of great advantage to navigation.

NAUTICUS.

TWO ships in different latitudes, and the distance between the two meridians they were on was 1104 miles; the sun's altitude was taken on board each of those ships at the same moment of time, the were 49° 25' and 39° 22'. These observations were made after June in the year 1774. I shall esteem it as a favour of any one that will inform the public, what latitude and longitude each of those ships was in when the above altitudes were taken.

N. B. Any observer to the northward of the sun cannot steer any course that lessens the sun's meridian altitude so fast as a north course.—If any person thinks the question ambiguous or indeterminable, upon a proper application, I will give an answer that shall satisfy any judicious astronomer.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

THE severe heat of the present season having already begun to produce bilious and putrid fevers, fluxes, &c. I presume the public will not be displeased with an attempt to throw some light on the nature and cure of these dreadful disorders; especially as the author means to trouble them with nothing out of the plain path of common sense, nor indeed to try their patience too far with precepts and arguments, which might probably seem very important to the writer, whatever they might to the reader.

The human blood is justly accounted the common source or stream of life; and indeed its due temperature and regular motion seem to be indispensably necessary to the enjoyment of any degree of health. In very hot weather the fat of our bodies is plentifully reduced to oil, and mixed with our blood; the watry part of our fluids is much dissipated, and the saline part increased in quantity, in bulk of the component particles, and in their acrimony and alkaliescent, feverish or putrefactive tendency. The serum of the blood in this condition of the system is acrid, thick and yellow, and needs but little alteration to become hepatic and cystic bile. If these humours are quickly passed into the intestines by the common duct from the liver and gall bladder, there is commonly a little looseness of the belly, and the acrid matter goes off without producing any considerable disturbance. Far otherwise does it happen when by any means the common duct is stopped, and this liquor is retained in the dilated receptacles of the liver till it acquires the above said qualities. Abundant observations have confirmed me in the frequency of this circumstance, but none more sensibly than the following. Anno 1738, by a fall from a horse, and great exposure to a fleet storm, I was thrown into a fever which held me over night till next morning, when after a slight remission the symptoms returned with increasing violence. A mild puke was taken which produced three or four ejections with no sensible relief; and however freely I used the common remedies, my fever raged with delirium in such a manner as gave my friends much concern for the event. About the fifth morning, in a small recess of the fever, I took a pretty large dose of calomel, lapis lazuli and salt of amber in a cold vehicle, expecting a

fermentation of the two latter substances. The consequence was, that in three quarters of an hour I began to puke, and had no less than fifteen turns upwards, without the least sickness or strain. In the usual time it turned downwards, and purged freely twelve or thirteen hours without the least gripe or disturbance. When the operation was over I was as perfectly freed from my fever, and all its tremendous concomitants, as if no such thing had happened to me. So remarkable an event no less astonished than relieved me, as I had not the remotest expectation that a single purging dose would have carried off so violent and settled a fever; but being very attentive to the excretions I readily concluded that had all the ill conditioned matter resembling semiputrid gall, juice of the liver, &c. remained till it had acquired a much greater degree of putrefaction, it would soon have poisoned every drop of fluids, if not melted down the solid parts of the body.

From this striking example in a most acute and raging fever, I was led to keep a strict eye on the liver ever after, and scruple not to affirm, that in this torpid and insensible bowel will be found the origin of more diseases, acute and chronic, than is commonly conceived. How easily and frequently is the common channel from the liver to the intestines obstructed by spasm or otherwise? How quickly will the contents of the liver, and especially the gall bladder, acquire a morbid acrimony, and indeed, by putrefaction, become a most deadly poison? Can any one persuade himself that a few doses of the testacea, with nitre and camphire, will correct this terrible ferment? Or can any account for the intolerable stench which issues from such patients, and the spasms, tossings, watchings, deliriums, and finally irresistible fluxes, which close the scene with many, on more rational grounds than are here proposed? Numberless cases in a large and extensive scene of practice have clearly demonstrated to me the necessity of timely, effectual and repeated purgings in these complaints, and no symptoms more evidently than the discoloured and offensive discharges that come away in a very little time after the first seizure of the patient. Purgings early in these diseases, and following it up, agreeable to the state of the patient and necessity of the case, directly cools away the violence of the heat, thirst, watchings, twitching of the tendons, and all the dreadful train of symptoms which follow the application of the most stimulating poison to the most irritable and important vital parts.

The common neglect of purging in these cases, and the preposterous application of the pulvis contrayerva, de gao, and the like earthy substances, with infusions of Virginia snake-root and other heating drugs to promote sweat and free the system that way, and the still more cruel method of blistering from crown to ancle, which has long been considered as the last resort in fevers, almost indiscriminately, has undoubtedly arisen from a prepossession that all fevers are most safely and perfectly terminated by the skin. I presume no one will contend that this indication is less natural in small-pox and measles than any other kind of fever; but in these the purging and cooling regimen has at length totally supplanted the heating and sweating processes.

I have never been more mortified than when I have been joined in council with gentlemen of great reputation, who pertinaciously adhering to the tradition of the fathers, would insist on the application of cordials, diaphoretics, &c. on presumption the morbid matter must otherwise strike in and destroy the patient forthwith. One instance I will beg leave to recite. A corpulent gentleman, well used to good living, was in the month of August, 1768, seized with a fever, which at first seemed no way alarming. Being applied to, I signified my opinion that it was of a bilious constitution, and must be treated with purges and mild acids of which I allowed him that of the lemon freely in a weak punch. I had gone on in this way but a few days when he thought the process too tardy, and of his own head ordered some catnip tea which he drank pretty hot, and shutting up his chamber windows covered himself up for a sweat. The event was a military eruption over the whole body, of which on my next visit he in an exulting manner informed me. I could not avoid exposing his mistake, which so disgusted his lady in particular, that she sent for another physician who entirely approved of the expelling method, and condemned the purging antiseptic one as cooling, and therefore contraindicated by the evident design of nature in throwing the disease upon the skin. He in consequence ordered diaphoretic powders, and valerian tea, with blisters from the ancles, on every common place of application, till the last under which he expired delirious covered his whole scalp.

Having already transgressed the bounds I prescribed to myself in my introduction, I shall refer what may be further needful to elucidate the reasonableness and safety of the purging regimen to some future number of this paper.

And am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

THOMAS YOUNG.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

THE TREASURER for the LIBRARY being desirous to prevent any of the Members from incurring a second fine, thinks it proper to give notice, that he will be glad to receive the annual payments of those, who have hitherto omitted to call upon him on this occasion.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Defiance, P. Wells, from Fishing-Voyage. Brig Greyhound, W. Stevens, St. Christophers. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Brig Peggy, G. Thomson, and Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Jamaica. Brig Essex, M. Hodge, Guadalupe. Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Barbados. Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, Virginia. Sloop Black Joke, J. McCubbin, from Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS.

CLEARED. Ship Nancy, J. Robinson, and Ship Rittenhouse, R. French, to Lisbon. Ship Lyon, J. Wilson, Ship Liberty, T. Loudon, and Brig Catharine, T. Love, Falmouth. Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Schooner Connests of Dunmore, R. Lilly, Schooner Polly, J. Wilson, and Ship Caroline, T. Patton, Jamaica. Sloop Betsey, S. Jones, Sloop James, A. Gillies, Sloop Free-Mason, J. Proby, and Sloop Swift, N. Hyman, North-Carolina. Sloop Betsey, J. Tanner, Lisbon. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe. Brig John, J. Blyth, Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, and Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Brig St. Patrick, B. Gallagher, Liverpool and Cork. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, and Sloop Hope, V. Tanner, Dominica. Schooner James, J. Donaldson, St. Eustatia. Schooner William, S. Tucker, and Schooner Katy, W. Orne, Salem, New-England. Sloop Friendship, V. Clarke, Brig James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, and Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Barbados. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix. Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, Gibraltar. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Sloop Cascailla, J. Smith, and Schooner Polly, W. Newton, New-Providence. Schooner Sally, J. Smithwick, and Schooner Woodbridge, J. Williamson, Newbury. Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Waterford. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, and Snow Champion, R. James, Maryland. Ship Concord, J. Smith, Cadiz. Ship Minerva, A. Hill, London.

Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira. Schooner Two Brothers, J. F. Williams, to Plymouth.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, in Whitpain township, all the estate, right and interest of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Whitpain aforesaid, containing 35 acres, 103 perches, bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; late the property of said Connor; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneider, in the township of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres; situate in the township of New-Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances; late the estate of a certain Isaac Peter; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Esq; late High Sheriff, and to be sold by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

T O B E L E T T,

A GENTLE stone dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, two stories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a handsome garden, well pailed in, and stocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the best fruit, situate two miles from the market, in the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful prospect; it is a convenient place for a tradesman, or gentleman's country seat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the ferry, or at the premises of WILLIAM BISHAM.

AS the partnership of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-street, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, dissolved the 25th of July, all persons indebted to them are hereby requested to call and pay off their respective accounts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly empowered to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. All those who have any demands against the said partnership, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

The business is still carried on at the same place, as usual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who sells all kinds of Groceries, at the very lowest price.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the post-office, Philadelphia, an old redish brindle COW, with mottled white face, round both eyes two inches circumference is a redish colour, her back is bowed up like a hog, wide horns, bushy short tail, white at the end, and a good deal white on her belly; I suppose she is gone towards Germantown or Flower-town, as I found her there twice before. Whoever has taken up said cow, and will bring her to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 24, 1775. WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumsy made, dark complexion, and black straight hair: Had on when he went away, an old striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, check shirt, superfine broadcloth breeches, a pair of shoes, almost new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch servant man, named David Renny, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black marked, has long black bushy hair, and talks pretty broad: Had on, when he went away, a long light blue coat and waistcoat, with basket buttons, corded breeches, ribbed thread stockings, old shoes, Pinchbeck buckles, white shirt, and a half-worn hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry off said servant.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 17th inst. from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, a servant lad, named PETER M'COURT, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a down look, short black hair; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a new brown cloth coat and waistcoat, an old flaxen shirt, tow trowsers, and was bare footed. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1775. JAMES M'KEE.

Chester County, July 18, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Newington, near Brandywine, an indentured servant man, a Roman Catholic by profession, named Daniel Sullivan, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, rough faced, grey eyes, a full mouth, thick lips, black hair something curled, with a rough countenance, talks broken English, much on the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old tow shirt and trowsers, old shoes, tied with leather strings, and a new felt hat; he is apt to drink to excess, when he can get it, and behaves himself rudely when intoxicated; he talked much lately of joining General Gage's party, if he could get away. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if taken within 20 miles, Twenty Shillings; if 20 miles, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, Five Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PETER.

June 15, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Senary town, Northumberland county, a certain James Hamilton (being in custody for his taxes) he is a thick set fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very remarkable cut upon his right wrist. Whoever takes up said fellow shall have Ten Shillings, if taken in the county, and if out of the county Twenty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT M'BRIE, Constable.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 23d day of this instant, from the subscribers, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, two Dutch servant men, the one named Henry Switzer, aged 45 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair, by trade a shoemaker; had on, when he went away, a good castor hat, a half-worn German made coat, of a blue colour, striped linen jacket, white drilling breeches, cotton stockings, and black-grained shoes. The other named John Godippe Schammer, 21 years of age, has wrought at the tanning business, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a clumsy strong built fellow, light complexion, flaxen coloured hair, curling inwards, had on, and took with him, a half-worn castor hat, cross-barred silk handkerchief, which he usually wore round his neck, a white shirt, an old brown half thick jacket with cuffs, and breeches of the same, a new brown cloth under jacket, lined with blue, thread stockings, much darned, and neat leather shoes, almost new, with silver plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said servants, so as their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES JONAS, jun. and AMOS GEORGE.

July 25, 1775.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Baltimore Town, held on Thursday, the 13th July, 1775, at 4 o'clock P. M. Present Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and twenty-eight Members.

A LETTER from James Christie, jun. merchant of this town, directed to Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Christie, of his Majesty's 60th Regiment at Antigua, having been intercepted, was laid before the Committee, and ordered to be read, which was accordingly done, and the following paragraphs are part of the contents: Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1775.—We are in such terrible confusion here with our politics, there is no depending on any thing, and that added to other things, makes me with myself out of the Province.—We are little behind the New-Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their power to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our own defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem Treason and Rebellion. The Provost and family are very well, our public affairs vex him, and he wishes himself away, but I know not when or if ever that will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment, I believe would keep us very quiet.

The Committee then summoned Mr. Christie to attend them, but being confined to his bed, he was unable to do it; they then sent Messrs. James Calhoun, William Buchanan, Thomas Harrison, John Jones, William Goodwin, and Isaac Vanbibber, to wait on him at his house, and to enquire, whether the said letter was wrote by him. The gentlemen returned, and report, that Mr. Christie had been shown the letter, and acknowledged that it was wrote by him; but requested that any further proceedings thereon might be postponed, until his health would permit his personal attendance.—The Committee not thinking it proper to comply with his request, as Mr. Christie had confessed he wrote the letter, immediately gave him notice thereof, upon which Mr. Robert Christie attended on his behalf, but it growing late, and many of the members being withdrawn, the Committee directed a guard of nine men under the command of an officer to be placed round Mr. Christie's house, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRI DAY, July 14th, 1775, The Committee met according to adjournment, Present, Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and thirty-three members. They resumed the business of yesterday.—Mr. Robert Christie attended and declared, That Mr. James Christie was very sorry for the letter he had wrote Lieutenant Colonel Christie: That he did not mean any harm by it, and that he was very willing to acquiesce in the determination of the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. John Boyd, and Mr. John M'Leure (members of this Committee) do wait on Mr. James Christie, and enquire of him, who those moderate people were, that united for their defence, as mentioned in his letter, and that they take his answer in writing. The gentlemen returned and report, That Mr. Christie declared there never was any association between him and his friends for the purpose alluded to, or for any other purpose, and all that he remembers to have passed on this occasion was, that some time last winter he was informed, that he, with some of his friends, were to be made a public example of, for not uniting with the town in the present opposition, and this being spoken of accidentally among two or three of his friends, it was proposed, whether an association for mutual defence would be advisable, but no determination being then made, and they soon after being convinced that no threats worth notice had been thrown out against them, the matter dropt, and was never afterwards thought of, or attempted, and it was at this time of doubt and apprehension, that he had wrote the letter in question, which accounts for that part of it alluded to in this enquiry.

The Committee proceeded to take Mr. Christie's conduct with respect to said letter into further and deliberate consideration, and were unanimously of opinion, That by representing in said letter the people of this town to be concerned in treasonable and rebellious practices, and that a number of soldiers would keep them quiet, he has manifested a spirit and principle altogether inimical to the rights, privileges, and liberties of America: They do therefore think it their duty to advertise the said James Christie, jun. as an enemy to this country, and all persons are desired to break off all connection and intercourse with him.

The Committee do further Resolve, that, as the crime of which the said James Christie is guilty of, is of so dangerous and atrocious a nature, they will lay the same before their Delegates at the Continental Congress for their consideration, and as the mean time it is ordered, that as Mr. Christie is confined to his bed, and cannot be removed with safety to a place of security, the same guard be continued at his house, to prevent any escape attempted either by himself or the assistance of his friends, and that Mr. Christie pay each man 5s. for each 24 hours, and the officer 7s. 6d.

A report having been circulated that a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition were secretly lodged in the house of Mr. James Christie, and the same being mentioned in the Committee, they directed two of their Members, Capt. Clopper and Mr. James Cox, to go immediately and search Mr. Christie's house, which they accordingly did, and reported that they examined the house attentively in every part, attended by Mr. Robert Christie, jun. and that they only found two guns and a pair of pistols, and no ammunition, and were convinced no others were in the house.

Extra's from the Minutes of the 14th July, WILLIAM LUX, Secretary.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland papers.

Copy from the Minutes of the Proceedings, WILLIAM LUX, Sec'y.

DAER SIR, Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1775.

I DULY received your favours of the 13 and 22d November, and should probably have wrote you before now, had I not met with the greatest misfortune in the power of fate to inflict on me, in the loss of the wife of my soul on the 15th December last, that has almost put it out of my power to mind any thing for some time past, and all my fortune is scarce sufficient to bear me up—however I must submit—the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

I some time since remitted 22l. 8s. ster. to be paid your mother for the boys passage (being 20l. and interest on it at 6 per cent. since I received the money) and which on the whole leaves them about 7l. currency in my debt, which I shall soon receive for rent. Charles's expence for cloathing, schooling, &c. when ashore, runs high.—But I think he may now pay for it himself.—Gabriel hath been with me 3 or 4 months, and so far hath behaved to my satisfaction, and I would flatter myself he may easily be broke of the idle, indolent habit he had been acquiring—he applies well to any thing I put him to, and after a while I hope may do.

As your brother's correspondence and mine has been suspended since a letter I wrote him about the boys, soon after a receipt of your's, I wrote my sister about John Graeme's mandamus, and to get me the preference of it. I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined. At present I think of going to Britain, so soon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain, and set myself down either in London or Glasgow. When I may get away is wholly uncertain. I would hope some time next fall. We are in such terrible confusion with our politics, there is no depending on any thing, and that added to other things makes me with myself out of the province. We are little behind the New-Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. We have some violent fanatical spirits among us, who do every thing in their powers to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our defence, after being threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem treason and rebellion.

The Provost and family are very well, I believe he has nothing lately from James, he has made enquiry about negotiating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a disadvantage of 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. more if the bills are protested; on the whole, 50 per cent. in case of protest. Whether he will attempt it or not, I know not. Our public affairs vex him, and he wishes himself away, but I know not when, or if ever that will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment I believe would keep us very quiet. Do you expect to remain long in the West-Indies? I shall hope to hear from you soon, and am very truly,

Dear Sir, Yours, JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. To Lieut. Col. Gabriel Christie, of the 60th Regiment, ANTIGUA.

CAME to the place of the subscribers, in Hartford, Chester county, the third of July, 1775. Two Stray COWS; the one a brindle, with a white face, the other a black, with some white spots. The owner or owners coming and proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again. WILLIAM JENNINGS, AMBROSE EMERY.

WANTS EMPLOY, A YOUNG MAN (who is single) as OVERSEER on a FARM, has been brought up to the said business all his life, and is now about 30 Years of Age, very healthy, would engage with any Gentleman, or Lady, on reasonable Terms, that may have Occasion for such a Person; he understands taking Care of Horses, breeding Sheep and Cattle in general, can produce a good Character; any Line directed to S. H. at the PRINTERS hereof shall be duly attended to.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS KEATES, late of this city, deceased, or to the partnership of FOULK and KEATES, are desired to discharge the same; and those that have any demands against said estate, or partnership of FOULK and KEATES, are requested to bring in their accounts to ELIZABETH KEATES, Executrix, or to ADAM FOULK, who has for sale a quantity of choice almonds, sweet oil, by the chest, and split peas, per the keg, which he will sell on very reasonable terms. Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATES. TO BE SOLD,

A FIELD OFFICER'S RIGHT, under the King's Proclamation of October, 1763, to Five Thousand Acres of LAND, which may be located in any Part of Fincastle County, in the Colony of Virginia, at present unappropriated.

This County lays between those two noble Rivers, the Great Kanawha and Kentucky, which empty themselves into the River Ohio, by which it is also bounded: These Lands are exempted from Quitrent and all Obligations of Improvement for 10 Years, after which they are to be subject only to Two Shillings, Sterling, per Hundred Acres; a Warrant for Location is already obtained from the Earl of DUNMORE, Governor of Virginia, which will be conveyed to the Purchaser. For Terms, apply to Major GATES, near Sheppard's Town, in Berkeley County, Virginia, or to MATTHEW CLARKSON, and EDWARD BONSALL.

Three or Four Hundred Wharff Logs ARE WANTED.

Any Persons having such to dispose of, may be informed of a Purchaser, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subscriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington.—The premises consist of several lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two story brick house, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the first floor and six on the second, five of which are handsome chambers; contiguous to the house there is a neat milk-house, barn, stables, cow-houses, and sundry other useful buildings; also two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, such as pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-street, and is enclosed with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforesaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good grass, and has a large cyder-mill and screw-press built upon it, with a house to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, six of orchard, and the residue plough land, which is also improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple-trees, that were planted this spring. Any person disposed to buy the premises aforesaid, or the house and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will make the payments easy, upon his receiving security and interest for the principal. Thof. BENJAMIN SWETT.

WANTED TO HIRE, A STRONG healthy WOMEN, that can manage a small Dairy, and who can wash, iron, and sew coarse Linen, and assist occasionally in the other Business of a Family; she must be sober, with a good Character; none other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Just published, and to be sold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-street, and by the other Printers in Philadelphia, by Messieurs MATTHIAS SLOUGH, and FRANCIS BAILEY, in Lancaster; also by Mr. HUGH GAINE, in New-York, and by Mr. ROBERT WELLS, in Charleston, South-Carolina.

A SERMON, on the present Situation of American Affairs, preached in Christ Church, June 23, 1775: at the Request of the OFFICERS of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia and District of Southwark. By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College in that City. Price 9d. the single Sermon, Six Shillings by the Dozen, or Six Dollars by the Hundred, for such Persons as may desire to distribute them among the Military Associates.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now selling by ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookseller, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street (in one Volume Folio, Price Four Dollars).

SWAN'S BRITISH ARCHITECT: OR THE BUILDERS TREASURY OF

STAIR CASES. Illustrated with upwards of ONE HUNDRED DESIGNS AND EXAMPLES, curiously engraved ON SIXTY FOLIO COPPER-PLATES, by JOHN NORMAN, ARCHITECT ENGRAVER.

MEMORANDUM. THE ARTISTS, and all others who wish to see useful and ornamental ARCHITECTURE flourish in AMERICA, are requested to look at the WORK. SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately, by applying at said BELL's, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD, BY BAYNTON and MORGAN, A FEW Hogheads of best MUSCOVADO SUGARS. Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-casks. COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags. GENEVA, in Cases. BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks. Fifty Gross of PLAYING CARDS. Womens STUFF SHOES, at 5s. 6d. and 2s. a Pair. A small Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old. Excellent PORT WINE, by the Dozen. And all Kinds of GROCERIES. They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the shortest Notice, and on the most reasonable Terms. Thof.

Philadelphia, Sixth-Month 24, 1775. ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW HANNIS, late of Moyamensing township, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid by JOSEPH MARRIOTT, and JOSEPH LOWMEY, Executors. To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

The plantation whereon Andrew Hannis, deceased, lately lived, containing upwards of 100 acres of land pleasantly situated, and is very convenient to market, being but about one mile and a half distant from this city; there are on the premises a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen, 3 barns, one entirely new, and other out-houses, with a pump of good water at the door. Likewise to be sold at the said place, about 8 or 10 tons of choice old upland Hay. For further particulars, enquire as above. [S. W.]

SERVANTS. JUST ARRIVED, in the Snow Charlotte, William Gaffney, from Waterford, now lying off the Drawbridge, a Number of likely young Men and Women SERVANTS; among the Men are a Variety of Tradesmen. Their Times are to be disposed of by JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, Or the MASTER on board.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brig DOLPHIN, JOHN RANDAL, Master, from LONDON, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS. For four Years; such as bricklayers, butchers, silk, woollen and linen weavers, house carpenters and joiners, wheel and millwrights, pit-sawyers, white and black-smith, watch-makers, watch-chain and watch-spring makers, farrriers, taylor, buckles-makers, gardeners, rope-makers, bakers, comb-makers, glass-blowers, lath-renders, breeches-makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua-makers, cooks, dairy and house maids, &c. &c. &c.

* * * Apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street, or said Captain on board off Market-street wharf. June 30.

TO BE SOLD. A FEW SETTS of LELAND'S HISTORY of IRELAND, neatly bound and lettered, printed under his own Direction. Also an Assortment of the best Irish Horse Whips. Enquire at the Bar of the Indian-King. [S. W.]

To be SOLD or LETT. A PLACE in the Town of New-Castle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceased, and consists of a good dwelling-house, tan-yard, garden, bark and mill-houses, a convenient stable, and several other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The situation of the dwelling-house is very pleasant, and affords a beautiful prospect of the shipping which sail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient stand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaser may be made very easy, upon his giving security and paying interest. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Esq; in New-Castle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. Second-Month 13, 1775. Thof.

TO BE SOLD, A HOUSE, and sundry well improved LOTS, containing about six Acres of Land, in Frederick-town, Cecil County, Maryland, late the Property of Thomas Williams, deceased. It is now under Lease to Messrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at £30 per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the Improvements, and Goodness of the Situation for a Store, are too well known to need any Description. Also, a House in Philadelphia, late in the Possession of Mr. Mark Freeman, Merchant, near Walnut-street, fronting on Front and Water-streets. For Terms, apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, who will treat for, and give indisputable Titles to the same. [S. W.]

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he continues to prepare and sell his long experienced and almost infallible Cure for all Fluxes, the Black in Part only excepted, tho' in many of these it has been the only Instrument of Cure.—Also a certain Cure for Sore Throats, having been experienced on 122 persons; between the 2d of May, 1774, and the 1st of January, 1775, both young and old. Not only these, but several other Medicines of universal Good to the human Body, made of Roots, Herbs and Gums, too tedious to mention here, may be had at my Dwelling in Lombard-street, near the New-market, Philadelphia. PATRICK WILSON. Price of each Bottle 3/6, with printed Directions.